

PORTO RICO BILL

Passes the United States Senate by a Majority of Nine.

IT WAS A NOTABLE DAY.

Senator Mason Furnished Argument and Amusement. Senator Wolcott Accused Senator of Speaking Falsely.

Tuesday of last week was a notable day in the United States Senate. It brought to a close the sharpest and most prolonged debate upon any measure since those discussed during the memorable "war congress," two years ago. At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the votes were begun upon the Porto Rico tariff and the civil government bill and the pending amendments, and in less than an hour later the measure, about which there has been so much contention in and out of congress, was passed by a majority of 9, the final vote being 40 to 31. Only committee amendments were adopted. The particularly notable speeches of the day were delivered by Mr. Mason of Illinois, in opposition to the measure, and by Mr. Foraker of Ohio, who, replied to a brief speech by Mr. Wellington of Maryland. It was the Ohio senator's desire to clear up any misunderstanding or misinformation concerning the bill.

Mr. Mason spoke in favor of the resolution of Mr. Wellington, which offers independence to the Philippines, and against the bill proposed by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, conferring authority upon the president to govern the Philippines until congress should otherwise do so. Incidentally he opposed the tariff proposed to be placed upon Puerto Rico. He was opposed to holding the Philippines, "because under the law of nations we have no title and never can have complete title except by conquest of the inhabitants. I do not wish the 9,000,000 Filipinos for citizens. I do not wish them for slaves. If we govern them they must either be citizens or serfs. Whether they labor as our citizens and equals before the law or whether they labor as our political slaves, their labor competes with the labor of our country, and I am opposed to that. I am for expansion. I voted for the annexation of Hawaii, but would never have sent 65,000 men there to compel them to accept our flag. In other words, I am against taking any territory by conquest against a friendly people, and against taking any territory that brings a cheap class of labor in free and open competition with the class of men and women who do the labor in this country. He declared that it was treason to oppose a war of conquest, to lift unjust taxation, to enter upon a struggling people the blessings of liberty, to protect the laboring men and women of this country, then he was guilty. He said that only by amending the constitution could a tariff be levied against the people of the United States to prevent their trading with the rest of the United States. "I beg you," he appealed, "to count the cost of such an amendment." Speaking of the fever of war which he said was upon the administration. Mr. Mason said: "But as we approach the hour when we must again appeal to the judgment of 70,000,000 people and the fires under the pots of patronage are burning and the dangers of a disunion are becoming apparent to us like a hideous nightmare, the hour of convalescence approaches, and we about to the laboring people of the country, 'No, no. It is a mistake.' We have sacrificed the money and the lives of the people; we have abandoned the faith with the fathers for land, but we will abandon it all rather than forsake the political partisan distinction; we are saying on both sides of this chamber—those who have believed in the permanent government of the Philippine Islands—that if our permanent sovereignty there means the taking into this country, in competition with our labor, products of the people there, we will abandon this kind of expansion." Discussing the powers of congress under the constitution as interpreted in the light of the provisions of the pending bill, Mr. Mason said: "The constitution says you cannot make a title of nobility, but the people of the United States, you understand. The distinguished senator from New York (Depue) can be the Duke of Ponce, and not violate the constitution; the distinguished senator from Indiana (Beveridge) the prince of Puerto Rico; and the distinguished lawyer who sought to defend this bill upon an unconstitutional ground (Spooner) can at least demand the title of the lord chief high duke of the checker board somewhere in the Philippines, that they may sit in judgment upon the laws and upon the people. (Laughter.) Does the constitution say you cannot make a title of nobility? No. Then you can make titles of nobility then. "God help the man who in November plays that game."

Mr. Culbertson of Texas then spoke. It was his first speech in the senate. He characterized the bill as "indefensible, morally, economically and constitutionally."

The order for 15 minute speeches or less then went into effect. Mr. Clay of Georgia was the first speaker. He pointed out alleged inconsistencies of the supporters of the pending bill. The original measure was diametrically opposed in its provisions to the pending bill, providing aid for a territorial form of government. It was also in keeping with the president's message for the president had not only declared for free trade, but he had also taken a position for a territorial form of government. "We have been told," said Mr. Clay "that the president has changed his mind, but as for myself the president can have but one attitude." He recognized no message from the president that was not official, and therefore regarded the president's favorable to free trade with Puerto Rico regardless of the assurances of senators and the speaker of the house. However, the Republican party was

making such rapid transformations that he did not feel justified in accepting Mr. Depue's suggestion to get on the band wagon. Indeed, it did not remain in one place long enough to permit one to get aboard if so disposed.

Mr. Teller entered his protest against the pending bill. He would vote against it, because the United States ought to treat the people of Puerto Rico as it was proposed to treat those of Cuba. He believed congress had ample power to legislate for the Puerto Ricans under the Paris treaty. "If we had a colony," he said, "we could give its people either a tariff or free trade."

Mr. Wellington of Maryland, opposed the pending measure, although he said he had stood ready to support the first bill presented to the senate upon the subject. That bill he regarded as just and constitutional. "But," he said, "the legislative monstrousness now before us (transgresses every principle of national honor, patriotism, good faith and justice. I am compelled to oppose it to my colleagues on the Republican majority and vote against this bill."

Mr. Foraker explained that the changes made in the bill had been explained again and again. The necessity for the measure was beyond quibble. "Did that necessity," he asked Mr. Tillman, "change the political status of the people of Puerto Rico from citizens of the United States to citizens of Puerto Rico?"

"No," answered Mr. Foraker. "That was not the reason. The reason for that change was the opposition of Democratic senators. They maintained that the conferring of citizenship of the United States upon the people of the island was a practical violation of the constitution over the island."

The bill was then reported to the senate, the amendments were agreed to on an aye and no vote it was passed by a vote of 40 to 31, a majority of nine.

Following is the detailed vote on the bill:

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Bard, Carter, Chandler, Clark, (Wyo.); Cullum, Deboe, Depue, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gaillard, Gear, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Jones, (Nev.); Keam, Kyle, Lodge, McBridge, McCombs, McMillan, Penrose, Pritchard, Platt, (Conn.); Plummer, Pomeroy, Quay, Quay, Ross, Russell, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Wetmore and Wolcott—40.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, (Montana); Clay, Cockrell, Culbertson, Daniel, Davis (Rep.); Harrison, Heitfeld, Jones (Arkansas); Kenney, Lindsey, McLaughlin, Martin, Mason (Rep.); Money, Morgan, Nelson (Rep.); Pettus, Proctor (Rep.); Simon (Rep.); Sullivan, Takaferro, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Wellington (Rep.)—31.

Just before the senate adjourned a sensational episode occurred, in which Mr. Wolcott of Colorado accused Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts of uttering that which was "unqualifiedly false." The difficulty arose over an effort made by Mr. Lodge to have the Spooner bill made the unfinished business of the senate. The friends of the Quay bill, and the friends of the former senator from Pennsylvania made things exceedingly lively for half an hour.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

List of Articles Taken Out of a Man's Stomach.

The surgeons of the Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore had a remarkable stomach case on Thursday. A young man was placed on the operating table, and before he had left it his stomach had been emptied, through the abdominal wall, of the following articles of diet:

One pocket knife.
Two screw eyes.
One small staple.
Twenty-five grains of ground glass.
Eleven pins.
Forty-nine nails.
Seventy-two nails, iron and wire, measuring from one to one and one-half inches in length.
Nineteen wire nails four inches long, with large heads.
Seven knife blades—one about three-quarters of an inch wide.
Nine horseshoe nails, four inches long.
Eight screws, two and one-half inches long.
Four brass watch chains, with catches and stays.
Twelve and one-half feet of three-eighths inch iron chain.

The young man, Arthur Shutt by name, who will survive the experience, had extreme difficulty, when he entered the hospital, in persuading the surgeons that his stomach carried any such load. His earnestness, however, and growing symptoms of nausea, finally induced them to operate. From the medical standpoint interest centers entirely in the ability of the human stomach to carry such an extraordinary burden, but Shutt's own story possesses exceptional qualities. He was an amateur "magician," and had considerable success owing to his cleverness in palmistry.

In his performances the young man was foolish enough to contend that he made no use of card sleight or other parts of his clothing in making objects disappear. Some medical students, of whom he was exhibited, doubting his alleged supernatural power, proposed that he perform while stripped of his clothing. Shutt readily assented. Brought to bay in the nude, the "magician" found that he had but one alternative to confessing that his art was merely slight of hand. That was to palm the objects handed to him into his mouth and swallow them. He chose the alternative, and by skillful work succeeded in swallowing the entire mass of junk without affording the spectators the slightest suspicion of its whereabouts. He gained their enthusiastic applause as being a second Heddemann. This was done a week ago Saturday, and it is extraordinary that Shutt was not inconvenient enough by the stomachache to be driven to the hospital until the next Tuesday, and then it took two days for him to convince the surgeons that they were not being imposed upon. The list of articles listed above was carried in his stomach, therefore, five days. Shutt seems a remarkable fellow, even if his claims to supernatural powers be denied—Springfield Republican.

ALMOST A RUCUSS.

Two Kentucky Representatives Face Each Other in the House.

A SPICED WORDY DUEL.

Republican's Second Thought Probably Prevented Serious Trouble. The Blue Grass Election Law.

There was an exciting scene in the house Wednesday as the climax of a discussion of the Kentucky situation when Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, and Mr. Pugh, a Kentucky Republican, faced each other from opposite sides of the main aisle and indulged in a wordy duel. Mr. Pugh charged Mr. Wheeler with misrepresenting certain facts. He was laboring under great excitement. Mr. Wheeler showed admirable temper and though quick to resent the fancied insult awaited the disclaimer of Mr. Pugh. There was an air of suppressed excitement throughout the debate. It was the first time the subject had been broached in the house and intense interest was manifested. The fencing was sharp and brilliant. The following is the incident in detail:

Mr. Brewing of Kentucky, who followed with a general political speech, aroused general interest by discussing the Kentucky situation. Holding the light of civilization before the world as the United States were doing, were we, he asked, willing to see the torch of liberty extinguished at the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln and the home of Henry Clay? So far as the Goebel law of that State was concerned, he said, the people of Kentucky would be glad to change places with Puerto Rico or Hawaii. They were not asking for federal interference, they were asking simply for a fair election law. He gave notice that if necessary to get rid of the Goebel law he would ask for the passage of the federal election law.

"I will not appeal on behalf of the colored race or of the Republican party," he said, "but for a general election law which will enable the federal courts to reach out and determine the validity and constitutionality of the election laws of the several States."

Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky replied in a fiery speech. He admitted that the situation was humiliating to every Kentuckian but had hoped that it would not be ventilated here. He charged the Goebel law with being a "law of the party," that the dominant party had not taken advantage of its power in distorting the State. It had done so, following the tactics of the dominant party in most of the States. The threat of a federal election law, he said, was used to terrorize the Democrats.

Mr. Boreing disclaimed any intention of threatening the Democrats, but said the law must be repealed, he retorted Mr. Wheeler.

Continuing, Mr. Wheeler said that "all the fuss was being kicked up in Kentucky by fellows who were trying to hold office in defiance of the courts whose mandates they refused to obey."

Mr. Wheeler then became involved in the controversy with Mr. Pugh. "The election commission did not declare Taylor governor of Kentucky," said Mr. Wheeler. "They said that on the face of the returns he had the majority, but that it bore such unmistakable evidence of fraud that if they had the right they would go behind it and kick him out, as the legislature did."

"I do know that some of them tried to pave the way for the contest," replied Mr. Pugh, hotly, "that was afterwards, waged on partisan lines in the legislature to the disgrace of our own party. And what a 'toney' official the government has there in the person of that fellow who has to have fifteen gallons of rum every three weeks for bathing purposes. It is as much as most men can afford to pay the water rents for bathing purposes but this fellow can afford to bathe in rum at \$5 or \$6 a gallon. His carcass must be a precious one. The United States government ought to have a thorough cleansing of this Augean stable. But will it do it? We shall see."

Why He Left.
A dispatch from Athens, Ga., says the experts appointed to examine the Athens Exchange bank have completed their investigations of the books of the bank and find Benedict, the cashier who disappeared several months ago, over \$11,000 short. It will be remembered that the last seen of Benedict was at Greenville, S. C. An hour or so after he arrived there on Tuesday afternoon, May 23 last, he walked out of the Exchange bank, where he was registered, as if to go to a lively stable to make arrangements for a team to carry him to a neighboring cotton mill. This was the last seen of him. His two brothers went to Greenville and made a two week's search for him in that and neighboring counties. It was not known then that the cashier was short and his brothers rejected suggestions of the kind with scorn and indignation. All sorts of wild stories were brought up, but for almost two solid weeks the newspapers in this State and Georgia contained leading articles concerning the disappearance. Then the brothers gave up the search and people settled down to the theory that first suggested itself—that Benedict had run away because he was short.

A Bad Record.
A short time ago Attorney General Ballinger port and a statement showing for the past seven years the number of cases in which the charge of murder was presented, the number tried, the number of defendants found guilty of murder. Here is the table, and it is interesting in view of the remarks of Judge Benet in the court at Columbia on the subject of homicides and the detestable practice of carrying concealed weapons:

I understand the gentleman to say my statement is false?
Mr. Pugh—If you mean that to be true, I say speaking advisedly, I will use a milder term and say that you greatly misrepresent facts. I do not say you intentionally do it, and I must attribute it to a lack of knowledge.

Mr. Wheeler—I want the gentleman to be a little more careful in what he says in this matter. I do not care to have the gentleman insulting in his remarks. I hope it is not so intended.
Mr. Pugh—Surely you do not take it in that way. It is not so intended.
Mr. Wheeler—I did not think so. Having accepted Mr. Pugh's disclaimer, Mr. Wheeler then reviewed the history of the whole controversy, step by step, and declared his readiness to abide by the decision of the court in last resort in the gubernatorial issue.

In conclusion Mr. Wheeler assured the members who had crowded about during the excitement and the packed galleries that there would be no bloodshed in Kentucky.

THE JANITOR SKIPPED.

The Custom House Liquor Case Becomes Interesting.

The Special Agent of the Treasury Department that was sent to Charleston to investigate the charge that contraband liquor was stored in the United States custom house, has been doing his duty faithfully. In fact so faithfully that James O'Brien, the janitor of the custom house resigned and skipped for parts unknown. He will be carried back to Charleston and forced to tell what he knows about the storing of liquors in the custom house. O'Brien had been coached and O'Brien will be arrested, if the department of justice can place hands upon him. In order to arrest him, the department has sent out instructions to postmasters, requiring them to report to the department the whereabouts of O'Brien if he can be located by the postoffice address. The authorities seem determined to find O'Brien and make him pay for the liquor he has stored in the custom house. O'Brien has been coached and O'Brien will be arrested, if the department of justice can place hands upon him. In order to arrest him, the department has sent out instructions to postmasters, requiring them to report to the department the whereabouts of O'Brien if he can be located by the postoffice address. The authorities seem determined to find O'Brien and make him pay for the liquor he has stored in the custom house.

That is a remarkable state of affairs developed in the Charleston custom house by the search of the building by the State constables and the United States inspector, says the Anderson Mail. Plenty of evidence was found which pointed to the fact that the custom house was being used as a warehouse for "blind tigers" to store their liquor in, and it points irresistibly to the conclusion that the collector of the port and other officials there were lending themselves to the "blind tigers" to aid them in violating a law of the State. It is a shameful piece of business and reflects anything but credit on these officials. Charleston has been notorious for her disregard of a law of the State but it almost staggers belief that high officials, sworn officers of the United States government, should attempt to screen law breakers. And what a "toney" official the government has there in the person of that fellow who has to have fifteen gallons of rum every three weeks for bathing purposes. It is as much as most men can afford to pay the water rents for bathing purposes but this fellow can afford to bathe in rum at \$5 or \$6 a gallon. His carcass must be a precious one. The United States government ought to have a thorough cleansing of this Augean stable. But will it do it? We shall see.

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Year.	Charged.	Misd.	Tried.	Guilty
1893.	124	23	111	35
1894.	141	44	97	45
1895.	204	27	177	62
1896.	207	45	162	62
1897.	247	30	217	69
1898.	254	43	210	106
1899.	221	33	188	103
Total.	1,408	252	1,156	476

Why the People Like Him.
The Savannah Press says: "General Weaver is endeavoring to induce Colonel Bryan to drop the 16 to 1 idea, but he might as well try to stop Niagara Falls." Commenting on the above the Augusta Chronicle says: "That is just what the people like about William J. Bryan. He is honest and he has the courage of his convictions."

AN UGLY CASE.

The Awful Cruelties Practiced in Our Phosphate Mines.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

Facts About a System That the Legislature Will Doubtless Be Asked to Abolish by Act.

The system of labor in the phosphate territory in this State, which has often in past years given rise to complaints of vigorous character, and has brought to light many ugly crimes, is the subject of another exposure, the particular case being that of the murder which the governor had, the sheriff of Colleton county to investigate recently. The State says Thursday the following was received by the governor from the Italian consular agent at Charleston:

To His Excellency, Gov. M. B. McSweeney, Columbia, S. C.
Dear Sir: In accordance with a request of the Hon. G. Branchi, consul general of Italy in New York, I have the honor to hand your excellency an affidavit sworn to before him in New York city on March 30th ult. by a laborer recently escaped from the phosphate mines of Pon Pon, S. C.

This laborer above stated was working with the contractor Catello Pizzo, who is the same party of whom I had occasion to complain to your excellency in my letter of March 10th ult.

I pray your excellency that you will take whatever steps you deem necessary to alleviate the sufferings of these human beings who are so unfortunate to be working under such tyrannous contractors.

I am very anxious to transmit to the consular general in New York the result of the investigation of the homicide committed on Feb. 26th ult., at this phosphate camp made by the sheriff of Colleton county by your direction, and I pray your excellency to send me a copy of the sheriff's report. I have the honor to be, Your most obedient servant, G. Sottill, Consular Agent of Italy.

The affidavit referred to reads as follows: I, undersigned, Nicola Di Benedetto, a native of Boconaccia, (Italy) actually living at New York, 73 Mulberry street, being duly sworn, make oath and declare as follows:

On November 8th ult. I contracted with Catello Pizzo to go to South Carolina and work on the phosphate mines. I was at work at piece work. I arrived at Charleston Nov. 11th, and went straight to Pon Pon. It was not long before I discovered that the work was so hard that we could hardly make 30 cents a day, that is—just as much as Catello charged us for board. He used to take the checks from the company, get them cashed and give us an account from which it appeared that we were always in debt with him. So we had to work for nothing. Pizzo had seven or eight guards, all armed with guns, pistols and knives. If we complained or if we were better with sticks and threatened with death. At night the guards stood before the door of the house with arms to prevent any of us from getting away. It was nothing but imprisonment. In the daytime the guards were always on the works to prevent escapes. If any of us got sick we were forced to work under penalty of being beaten.

I do not remember on what day, one of the men I do not know his name, said that he was sick; in fact he had the fever and could not stand on his feet. One of the guards, Demenico, came to order him to the works. A dispute arose and without the slightest provocation the guard, Demenico, shot at the man and killed him instantly. That happened in my presence and the presence of many others. The guard was spirited away by Catello Pizzo, who was present at the shooting. The guard tried to argue himself by saying that he had orders to shoot anybody who refused to work.

Unable to stand the suffering any longer, I ran away during the night, eluding the vigilance of the guards, on the 26th 27th of February. I walked all the way here employing 28 days in the journey. Some times I was able to steal a ride on freight trains.

Cross mark of Nicola Di Benedetto. Sworn at New York this day March 30th, 1900, before me. G. Branchi, Consul General of Italy.

President Frank Q. O'Neill of the Hi Bernia Trust and Saving bank of Charleston has written the following letter to the governor:

Dear Sir: I understand the Italian consul, Mr. Sottill, is urging you to take steps to prevent, as far as you are able, the inhuman treatment that has in the past characterized the methods employed in the phosphate digging sections of the State.

BICYCLE STEALING.

Judge Benet Deals With It As With Horse Stealing.

Judge Benet, presiding in the court of sessions, Wednesday made an example of a bicycle thief, and had something to say about this particular crime which is now becoming so frequent that will doubtless tend to deter criminals from stealing bicycles—the horse that almost every business man now uses in his daily work.

Tobe Foster, an ex-convict, a strapping young negro with a forbidding countenance, a short time ago carried away two bicycles from the lobby of an office building, stealing one late at night. He took the machines into the country and sold them. Two indictments were handed out against him, the wheels having been recovered. The grand jury returned a true bill in each case.

Wednesday afternoon he was placed in the dock and entered a plea of guilty in the first case. He was ordered to stand and receive his sentence.

"Tobe, you say you took the bicycle?" asked Judge Benet.

"Yes, sir."
"Can you ride a bicycle?"
"Yes, sir."
"Did you ride this bicycle away?"
"Tobe said he had done so."
"Where did you carry it?"
"About four miles into the country."
"Did you sell it?"
"Yes, sir."
"For how much?"
"I almost gave it away."

Judge Benet paused and then he addressed some remarks to the prisoner that were applicable to all such cases. He told him that the stealing of a bicycle in this age was a more heinous offense than the stealing of flour or some other commodity of like value; it was the theft of that upon which the thief could ride away. It was close akin to the stealing of a horse—the same principle was involved, and this offense was regarded not so long ago as heinous enough to warrant hanging. Bicycles had to be left here and there in the run of business. No man could afford to have a guard stand by every time he left his bicycle; bicycles were not to be nursed like babies. The crime was such therefore as to merit severe punishment, not only for the offense itself, but in order to deter others from committing like offenses. He then sentenced Foster to term of three years on the chain gang or in the penitentiary. Later Foster entered a plea of guilty in the second case against him, and was given an additional sentence of two years, thus sending him up for a period of five years.

There was a murmur of approval throughout the court room—Columbia State.

DEWEY A DEMOCRAT.

At Least That Is What He Said Thursday.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived at Philadelphia Thursday afternoon and attended the second concert in aid of the families of the soldiers and sailors who have lost their lives in the Philippines. This is Admiral Dewey's first visit to Philadelphia since his return from the Philippines.

On returning to the hotel the admiral gave an interview to a dozen newspaper men. He said he was glad to receive the reporters, but added that he had nothing to say. At this moment Mrs. Dewey joined her husband in the reception room, and after introducing her, he said: "Mrs. Dewey will talk," to which she replied, with a smile, that "The admiral has a mind of his own; he thinks for himself."

After he had correctly reported to be a Democrat," the admiral was asked, and after a moment's hesitation he replied: "Yes, I think I can answer that; yes, I am a Democrat."

"If the Republicans nominate Mr. Kinley and the Democrats name Bryan for the presidency, would you run independently?"

"I want answer that."
The Democratic convention of Pennsylvania has just endorsed Bryan for the presidency," was suggested by one reporter, to which the admiral replied: "Pennsylvania usually goes Republican, doesn't it?"

Several questions in quick succession as to any conference between him and Grover Cleveland, Wm. C. Whittey, or any other political men of prominence were answered with the same phrase, "I am here to attend the concert."

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

An Anarchist Shoots at the Prince of Wales.

A sensational attempt to assassinate the Prince of Wales was made at a railroad station at Brussels, Belgium Wednesday by Spido, a young anarchist, who fired two shots, but the prince escaped unharmed. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested. The train bearing the prince was just pulling out of the northern railway station at 3.35 when Spido jumped upon the foot of the prince's saloon car, aimed his revolver at his royal highness and fired twice. Hearing the shots the station master rushed to the scene and knocked down Spido's arm as the latter prepared to fire a third shot, while bystanders rushed up and threw themselves on the prince's assailant. In the confusion, another man, who was innocent, was seized, roughly handled and beaten. Intense excitement prevailed for the moment as it was feared that the prince had been hit, the shots having been fired almost point-blank. The railway carriage door was hastily thrown open, and great relief was felt when the prince himself appeared at the window unhurt. Both the prince and princess, however, had a very narrow escape. The policeman on duty took Spido in charge. The latter appeared proud of his exploit and seemed quite calm. He said the authorities that he lived on the Rue de la Forge, at Saint Gilles, two miles south of Brussels. After the Prince of Wales had ascertained that the man who fired the shots had been arrested he declared himself and the princess uninjured and the train immediately started. An eye witness says that the train was already in motion, and when the prince heard the pistol he shut off steam applied the brakes and stopped the train. As the train restarted after Spido's arrest, the public loudly cheered the prince, who acknowledged the demonstration from the window. The prince appeared quite unaffected by the incident. He asked whether the revolver was loaded, and on being informed in the affirmative, smiled and begged that the pistol be shut off steam applied the brakes and stopped the train. As the train restarted after Spido's arrest, the public loudly cheered the prince, who acknowledged the demonstration from the window. The prince appeared quite unaffected by the incident. He asked whether the revolver was loaded, and on being informed in the affirmative, smiled and begged that the pistol be shut off steam applied the brakes and stopped the train. As the train restarted after Spido's arrest, the public loudly cheered the prince, who acknowledged the demonstration from the window. The prince appeared quite unaffected by the incident. He asked whether the revolver was loaded, and on being informed in the affirmative, smiled and begged that the pistol be shut off steam applied the brakes and stopped the train. 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